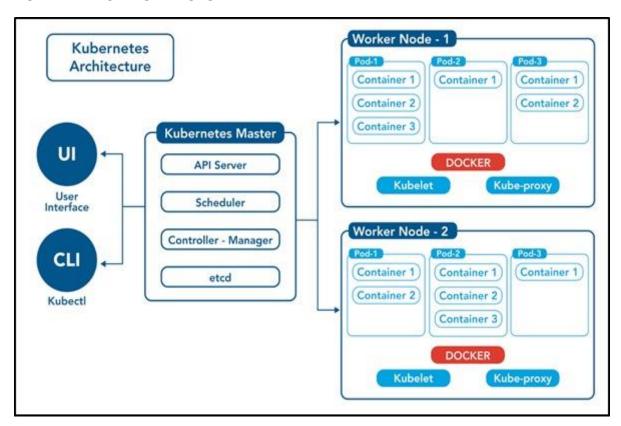
#### **KUBERNETES**

- Kubernetes is an open source container orchestration engine for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. The open source project is hosted by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF).
- It provides a scalable and resilient framework for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of applications across clusters of servers.

#### A SMALL HISTORY OF K8S:

- In the early 2000s, Google started developing a system called Borg to manage their internal containerized applications.
- Borg enabled Google to run applications at scale, providing features such as automatic scaling, service discovery, and fault tolerance.
- In 2014, Google open-sourced a version of Borg called Kubernetes.
- Kubernetes was donated to the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF), a neutral home for open-source cloud-native projects, in July 2015.
- Kubernetes 1.8 added significant enhancements for storage, security, and networking.
   Key features included the stable release of the stateful sets API, expanded support for volume plugins, and improvements in security policies.

#### **KUBERNETES ARCHITECTURE**



#### **Control Plane / Master Node:**

- The control plane's components make global decisions about the cluster (for example, scheduling), as well as detecting and responding to cluster events (for example, starting up a new pod when a deployment's replicas field is unsatisfied).
- Control plane components can be run on any machine in the cluster. Do not run user containers on this machine.

### **Node Components / Worker Nodes**

Node components run on every node, maintaining running pods and providing the Kubernetes runtime environment.

- Master Node: The master node is responsible for managing the cluster and coordinating the overall state of the system. It includes the following components:
- API Server: The API server is the central control point for all interactions with the cluster. It exposes the Kubernetes API and handles requests from users and other components.
- Scheduler: The scheduler is responsible for assigning workloads (pods) to individual worker nodes based on resource requirements, constraints, and other policies.
- Controller Manager: The controller manager runs various controllers that monitor the cluster state and drive it towards the desired state. Examples include the replication controller, node controller, and service controller.
- etcd: etcd is a distributed key-value store used by Kubernetes to store cluster state and configuration data.

#### POD

The basic building block of Kubernetes. A pod represents a single instance of a running process within the cluster. It can encapsulate one or more containers that share the same network and storage resources.

#### **COMMANDS**

### 1. Create a pod using run command

\$ kubectl run <pod-name> --image=<image-name> --port=<container-port>

\$ kubectl run my-pod --image=nginx --port=80

### 2. View all the pods

(In default namespace)

\$ kubectl get pods

# (In All namespace)

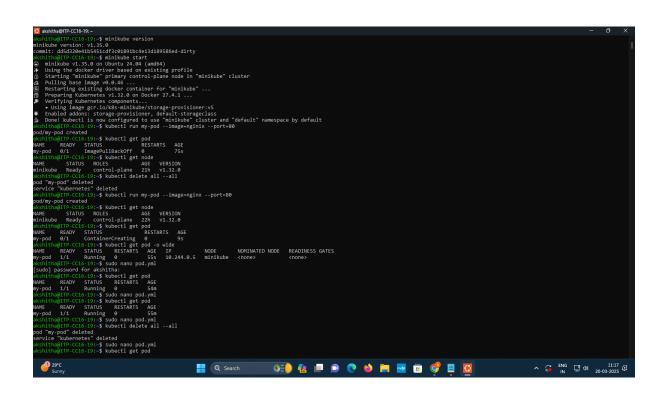
- \$ kubectl get pods -A
- # For a specific namespace
- \$ kubectl get pods -n kube-system
- # For a specific type
- \$ kubectl get pods <pod-name>
- \$ kubectl get pods <pod-name> -o wide
- \$ kubectl get pods <pod-name> -o yaml
- \$ kubectl get pods <pod-name> -o json

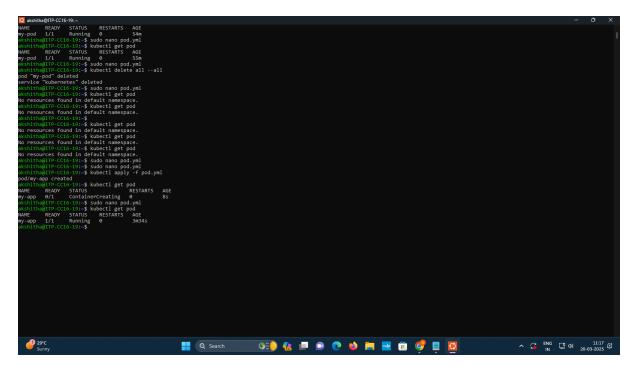
# 3. Describe a pod (View Pod details)

- \$ kubectl describe pod <pod-name>
- \$ kubectl describe pod my-pod

# 4. View Logs of a pod

- \$ kubectl logs <pod-name>
- \$ kubectl logs my-pod





# 5. Execute any command inside Pod (Inside Pod OS)

\$ kubectl exec <pod-name> -- <command>

# pod.yml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: my-app

spec:

containers:

- name: my-app-container

image: <images> ports:

- containerPort: 9090

# Create ReplicaSet by executing by YAML file

# replicaset.yml

```
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
 name: my-rs
 labels:
  name: my-rs
spec:
 replicas: 4
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   apptype: web-backend
 template:
  metadata:
   labels:
    apptype: web-backend
  spec:
   containers:
   - name: my-app
    image:
    ports:
     - containerPort: 8080
$ kubectl create -f rs-test.yml
# Do necessary modifications if exist, else create new
$ kubectl apply -f rs-test.yml
# Completely Modify Pod Template
$ kubectl replace –f rs-test.yml
```

### **View ReplicaSets**

- \$ kubectl get replicasets
- \$ kubectl get rs
- \$ kubectl get rs -o wide
- \$ kubectl get rs <replica-set-name> -o json
- \$ kubectl get rs <replica-set-name> –o yaml

# **View ReplicaSet Description**

\$ kubectl describe rs <replica-set-name>

# We can modify generated/updated YAML file

\$ kubectl edit rs <replica-set-name>

## change replicas: count to any other value then (ESC):wq

# We can modify our YAML file and then execute apply command

\$ kubectl apply -f rs-test.yml

## We can Even scale using command also

\$ kubectl scale replicaset <replicaset-name> --replicas=<desired-replica-count>

# **Delete ReplicaSet**

\$ kubectl delete rs <replica-set-name>

\$ kubectl delete -f rs-test.yml

# Create deployment by executing by YAML file

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

name: my-deploy

labels:

name: my-deploy

```
spec:
 replicas: 4
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   apptype: web-backend
 strategy:
  type: RollingUpdate
 template:
  metadata:
   labels:
    apptype: web-backend
  spec:
   containers:
   - name: my-app
    image:
    ports:
       - containerPort: 7070
```

kubectl create deployment webnginx2 --image=nginx:latest --replicas=1
kubectl scale deploy <deployment-name> --replicas=<desired-replica-count>

```
## - Uniting manager_cris/NBs-minitude/storage-provisioner/v5

- Initing manager_cris/NBs-minitude/storage-provisioner/v5

- I
```

- \$ kubectl create -f web-deploy.yml
- # Do necessary modifications if exist, else create new
- \$ kubectl create -f web-deploy.yml
- # Completely Modify Pod Template
- \$ kubectl replace -f web-deploy.yml

### **View Deployments**

- \$ kubectl get deployments
- \$ kubectl get deploy
- \$ kubectl get deploy -o wide
- \$ kubectl get deploy <deployment-name> -o json
- \$ kubectl get deploy <deployment-name> -o yaml

### **View Deployment Description**

\$ kubectl describe deploy <deployment-name>

### We can modify generated/updated YAML file

- \$ kubectl edit deploy <deployment-name>
- ## change replicas: count to any other value then (ESC):wq
- # We can modify our YAML file and then execute apply command
- \$ kubectl apply -f web-deploy.yml
- ## We can Even scale using command also
- \$ kubectl scale deploy <deployment-name> --replicas=<desired-replica-count>

# **Delete Deployment**

- \$ kubectl delete deploy <deployment-name>
- \$ kubectl delete -f web-deploy.yml

#### **SERVICE**

Service is an abstraction that defines a logical set of pods and a policy to access them. Services enable network connectivity and load balancing to the pods that are part of the service, allowing other components within or outside the cluster to interact with the application.

Service Types: Kubernetes supports different types of services:

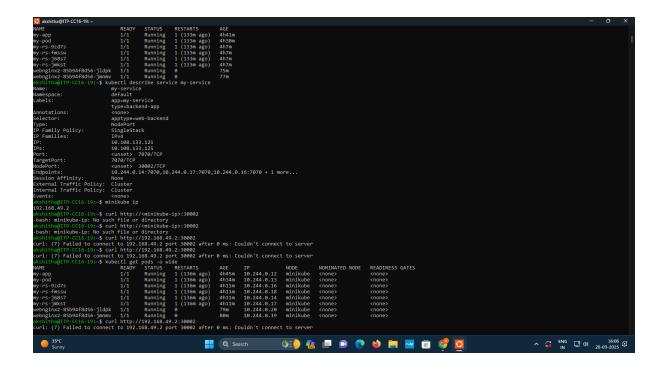
- NodePort: Exposes the service on a static port on each selected node's IP. This type
  makes the service accessible from outside the cluster by the <NodeIP>:<NodePort>
  combination.
- 2. ClusterIP: Exposes the service on a cluster-internal IP. This type makes the service only reachable within the cluster.
- 3. LoadBalancer: Creates an external load balancer in cloud environments, which routes traffic to the service.

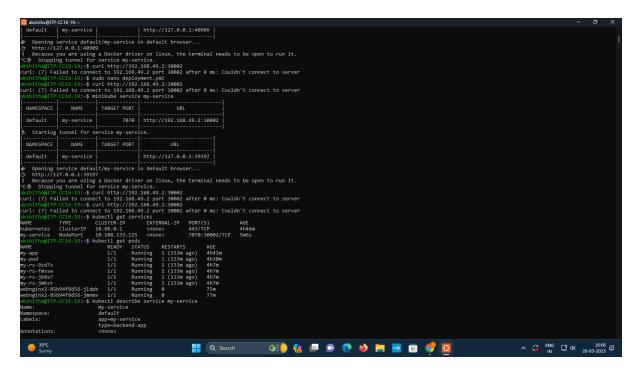
# Create service by executing the yaml file

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
name: my-service
labels:
app: my-service
type: backend-app
spec:
type: NodePort
ports:
- targetPort: 7070
port: 7070
nodePort: 30002

selector:

apptype: web-backend





```
MakesetProcesses.

A process of the proposed services of the property of the process of the property of the process of the process of the property of the process of the process of the process of the property of the process of the property of the process of the process of the property of the process of the property of the process of th
```

#### **NAMESPACE**

Namespace is a virtual cluster or logical partition within a cluster that provides a way to organize and isolate resources. It allows multiple teams or projects to share the same physical cluster while maintaining resource separation and access control.

#### **COMMANDS**

- # To create a namespace:
- \$ kubectl create namespace < namespace name >
- \$ kubectl create ns my-bank
- # To switch to a specific namespace: (make this as default type)
- \$ kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=<namespace-name>
- # To list all namespaces:
- \$ kubectl get namespaces
- # To get resources within a specific namespace:
- \$ kubectl get <resource-type> -n <namespace-name>
- \$ kubectl get deploy -n my-bank
- \$ kubectl get deploy --namespace my-bank
- \$ kubectl get all --namespace my-bank
- # To delete a namespace and all associated resources:

\$ kubectl delete namespace <namespace-name>

\$ kubectl delete ns my-bank

kubectl create ns mydeploy

kubectl apply -f deploy.yml -n mydeploy

### Yml file

apiVersion: v1

kind: Namespace

metadata:

name: my-demo-ns

